BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1850.....NO. 30.

One square, 1 [illegible]
Do. 2d, 1 [illegible]
Do. 3d, 1 [illegible]
Do. 6w, 3 [illegible]
Do. 3m, 6 [illegible]
Do. 6m, 9 [illegible]
Do. 12m, 12 [illegible]
Do. 3d, 6 [illegible]
Do. 6d, 12 [illegible]

☞ Advertisements ordered to be [illegible] charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions desired is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1 P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 A. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞ *Letters should be in the* Office at least 15 minutes before *the time of closing* the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR

HAS returned to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. His office is a few doors east of LONDON'S corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the house of his sister, Mrs. DAVIS.
March 8, 1850. 26-4t

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, formerly occupied by the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CROWLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
MARTIN. M. CROWLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON

is ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to those who will favor him with their custom.
March 15, 1850. 27-6m

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water-Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
COMMISSION STORAGE. [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture of all the various varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
G. & W. GWYER. W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-3m] Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has entered upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850. B. F. KEITH. 28-3m*

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
Refers to Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
D. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALE, CLEMENT POTTER, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN DAWSON, C. G. PARSLEY, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, A. L. PRICE,
Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or sale and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he may be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from W. P. PERSON, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's Business, in which he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring** Business, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest fashions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of finish surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and friends.
1849. 4-12m

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

D. K. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. POTTER) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for good BEEF, and *none other*; they are supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell them to communicate by letter before they drive their stock to market. They would further inform the citizens of Wilmington, that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage.
DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.
December 21, 1849 15-tf

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the season for sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence, and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place the notes in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without regard to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible.
OWEN HOLMES.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. H. STANTON & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.—The affairs of the concern will be settled by Mr. BARLOW, who will be found at the old stand.

R. H. STANTON,
L. N. BARLOW.

N. B.—L. N. Barlow is authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business.
March 14, 1850. 27-4t R. H. STANTON.

ORDERS NO. 20.

Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.

The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.

R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of

CRAFT & GRANT,

who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**

They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.

Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satisfaction to customers.

Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.

V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard
December 28, 1849 16-tf

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-16A

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.

SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

TWENTY-FIVE Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern road, about sixteen miles from Wilmington, in the latter part of March last, a small boy named ISAAC. Said Isaac is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freckled. He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter road, seventeen miles from Wilmington. All persons are forbid to harbor said boy, under the penalty of the law.

I will also give ten dollars for evidence to convict any person or persons of harboring said Isaac.

Any person returning said boy to Mrs. Mary Craig, in Wilmington, or to John Howard, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any jail, so that he can be got, will receive the above reward. ROBERT J. HOWARD.
March 1, 1850 25-6t

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 21st of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of **Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.**

Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer. MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot,"
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.
February 1, 1850 21-3m

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG'S old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM'S old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

FOR Sale at Cost.—The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or on short credit for good notes.
V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard.
December 28, 1849
Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent.

MOLASSES. 10 hhds. superior retailing Molasses. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1850.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th April next, at this office, for building two Light Houses, to range with the Channel around the Horse Shoe, at Price's Creek, on Cape Fear River, of the following materials, dimensions, and descriptions:

1st. The Dwelling to be of hard bricks or stone, 36 feet by 20, one story, 8 feet in clear, divided into two rooms, with an entry between eight feet wide; walls to be 20 inches thick, and laid in strong lime mortar; a cellar to be under the entire house, six feet in the clear, walls of the same, to be 20 inches thick, built of stone and well laid in strong lime mortar.

Roof to be rectangular, covered with good seasoned boards and shingles of the best quality—two centre rafters to be of timber 7 inches by 7 square for the posts of the tower to bolt on, the remainder 3 by 5; a chimney at each end of the house; fire places in each parlor; three windows in each parlor, 16 lights 10 by 8 in each, one in each gable end, 12 lights each 8 by 10; the attic to be divided into 2 chambers, with a space between 8 feet wide; chambers to be finished, lathed and plastered; parlors to be lathed and plastered; stairs to lead from the entry into the chambers; closet in each parlor back of the stairs; all the floors to be laid double and well nailed; to be 4 windows in the cellar, six lights 8 by 10 each, and a door to lead outside with a lock.

Attached to the house, to be a kitchen, 14 by 12 in the clear, walls same thickness as the house, to finish 7 feet in the clear, floor to be on a level with the floor of the house; to be two doors, one to lead outside and one to open into one of the rooms in the house; two windows 12 lights each, 8 by 10; lathed and plastered; floor laid double; a chimney, with a suitable fire place, crane, tramel, and hooks; on one side of the chimney to be an oven, with an iron door—on the other side a sink, with a trunk to lead through the wall to carry off the water.

Closets in the rooms to be lathed and plastered, with shelves, and locks on the doors; all the doors to be four pannels, except the front door, which is to have frieze lights; all the doors to have good hinges and latches, the front door to have a good lock, the kitchen and outside cellar doors to have bolts.

Steps to lead from the ground to under the sill of the front door, with a raising on each side; the kitchen door to open on to a platform 20 feet by 13, supported by 12 pieces of timber 6 inches square, set into the ground, on the head of which to be laid 4 by 4 joist, covered with two inch plank, spike down to the top of the plank to be on a level with the under part of the sill of the door; around the platform to be railings, six inches wide, three feet high, except a space of three feet wide, in which to be a gate hung with hinges and a latch, steps to lead from the gate to the ground, with a railing,

On the centre of the house to be an octagon tower, 13 feet high above the walls of the house, 8 feet diameter; the posts to be 7 inches square, tenoned into the beams of the house, which are to be 8 inches square, well secured with girts and braces; the former to be 4 inches by 6; to be brick pillars under the beams of the tower floor, and joists 4 by 4 framed into the beams of the lower floor to those of the upper, to support the tower; the outside of the tower to be boarded and shingled. Above the roof, round the tower where it connects with the roof of the house, to be well collared with lead: one window in the tower, nine lights 8 by 10. On the top of the tower to be a framed octagon deck, 10 feet diameter, timber 6 by 7 inches square secured to the top of the tower by mortice and tenons, the frame of the deck to be covered with two inch plank spiked down, the joints well caulked with oakum, and then covered with white lead; the deck coppered with 22 ounce copper, well nailed down. On one side of the deck to be a scuttle to enter the lantern, as large as the space between the timbers of the deck will admit; scuttled door and rabets to be covered with copper same as the deck. Stairs to lead from the attic story of the house to the entrance of the scuttle; the inside of the tower to be either lathed and plastered, or lined up with boards planed and jointed, plowed and tongued.

2d. A light house at proper distance in front of the above, to range with the channel, to be 20 feet high, to be built of hard bricks, the form round, foundation to be laid as deep as necessary to make the fabric secure, to be laid in Rosendale cement. The diameter of the base to be 17 feet, and that of the top nine feet. The thickness of the walls at the base to be three feet, to be uniformly graduated to two feet at the top, where an arch is to be turned, on which is to be laid a soap stone deck, eleven feet 6 inches diameter, four inches thick, in which is to be a scuttle door, and rabets to be covered with copper; to be two windows in the tower, 12 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, and a door, six feet by three, made of double inch board, cross nailed, with substantial hinges, latch and lock: the door posts, cap and sill to be of dressed stone, ten inches square; the ground floor paved with brick; circular stairs to lead from the floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post; from the top of the stairs to the entrance to the scuttle to be an iron ladder, with steps two inches wide, one half inch thick.

On each tower to be an iron lantern of an octagon form, the height and diameter sufficient to admit six lights 24 by 15 inches in each octagon, a post 1½ inches square to pass through the deck 3 feet and bolted on to the post of the tower; rabets of the sashes to be ¾ inch deep, glazed with the best French plate glass, to be fastened to the sash with strong lead pins, except the lower tier, which is to be filled in with copper; in one of the octagons to be an iron frame door, 4 ft. by 2 covered with copper, to shut tight into rabets with two strong turn buttons—the dome to be formed by 16 iron rafters concentrating into an iron hoop 5 inches wide, 9 inches diameter, covered with copper 30 ounces to the foot, which is to come down and rivet to the piece that forms the top of the sash. On the top of each dome to be a traversing ventilator, 15 inches high and 12 inches diameter, on which is to be secured a vane 2 feet long and 1 foot wide—ventilators and vanes covered with copper—round the lantern to be an iron railing, posts 1¼ inch square, three railings ¾ inch square—the house to have one electrical rod made of copper, ¾ inch bolt, to run up one foot above the vane, and two feet down into the grown, secured to the building with copper staples.

All the wood work of the house, including floors, roof and tower, and the iron and copper work of the lanterns, to be painted 3 coats—the lanterns to be fitted up with eight lamps and eight 14 inch reflectors, made in a mould or die, as done by Mr. Winslow Lewis, and by Messrs. Hooper & Co., of Boston, in the same manner, and the reflectors to be of the same form and focus as the United States light houses have been fitted by Winslow Lewis, each reflector to have on it six ounces of silver—each light house to be furnished with two spare lamps, 4 double tin oil conisters to hold 80 gallons each, painted 2 coats—lantern canister and trivet, tin wick box, tin tube box, hand lantern and lamp, oil feeder, torch, 6 wick formers, 2 pair scissors, 2 files, and 1 glazier's diamond.

Also, a cistern capable of containing 1,000 gallons of water, and gutters to lead around the dwelling, with spouts leading into the cistern.

No payment to be made to the contractor until the whole is completed, and the same inspected and approved by the undersigned, or such persons as he may appoint for the purpose. The whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner by the 15th of August next.

ROB'T G. RANKIN,
Collector, and Superintendent of Lights.
March 29th, 1850 29-3t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND Depot of Bronze Powders.—The subscriber, Importer and Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of **Musical Instruments**, of every description, in the United States; also BRONZE POWDER, of all colors and qualities, of the best German manufacture, Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold, and Ultra-marine Blue, and which he will sell on reasonable terms. Store-keepers are requested to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere. EDWARD BAACK,
87 Fulton-street, New York.
March 22, 1850 28-4t

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION COURT-HOUSE, S. C., March 12, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company are hereby notified that the fifth instalment, of Five Dollars per share, is required to be paid on the first day of April, 1850.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.
March 22, 1850 28-3t

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, VIZ:

Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;
" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

LOOKING GLASSES,

PER John Dawson, from New York, at the N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have now and intend keeping constantly on hand, a *large assortment* of Looking and Toilet Glasses.

It is our intention to offer Glasses at the LOWEST possible price, and have made arrangements with an Importer in New York that will enable us to sell them at lower prices than they have ever been offered in this market.

24 O. G. sqr. Glass, from 34, 20 to 22, 13;
40 " " top " 30, 18 to 17, 10;
68 Glasses, various sizes, 14, 10 to 10, 8;
26 Toilets, " "
4 superior French Plates;
6 " " " gilt frames.

March 29] G. & W. A. GWYER.

CHAIRS! Chairs! The proprietors of the New York Furniture Warehouse would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have *now on hand* a stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry, Maple, and Wood Seat Chairs, not to be excelled in variety of finish, or neatness and durability of workmanship, by any establishment.

Persons disposed to purchase or examine, are respectfully requested to call. G. & W. A. GWYER.

Schools.

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, situated about six miles from Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., in a Northeasterly direction, is now open for the reception of pupils, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. BAKER. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children and wards at School, in a healthy, pleasant, and moral neighborhood, where they may rest assured that their moral as well as mental training will be strictly attended to, would do well to patronize this School.

Board can be had, in respectable families, at $6 per month.

The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:

For Primary English Branches.....$7 00
For Higher.....do.....do.....9 00
For Latin, Greek, and Higher Mathematics.....12 00

N. B.—No deductions for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

For further information, apply to W. W. FAISON, C. O. HURST, C. J. OATES, and BRANCH WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1850 28-4t

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.

The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,).....$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,).....7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,).....10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.,.....15 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices.

BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,..12 50
Latin and Greek,.....18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, a Biography, by Washington Irving; Dante's Inferno, a Divine Comedy, a literal prose translation, with the text of the original, collated from the best editions, with explanatory notes, by John Carlyle, M. D.; Life of Wm. Wirt, by Kennedy; the Mountains of the Bible; Modern Society; Modern Accomplishments, by Miss Sinclair; the Golden Censer; My Mother, or Recollections of Maternal Influence; "this book should find a place in every household;" Thornton's Prayers; Berrien's Prayers; also, a large and extensive assortment of School Books.

To Churchmen and others.

Just received at the Wilmington Book Store, The Church Vindicated, against the assaults of W. T. Hamilton, D. D., in a review of his Sermon on Acts XXIII, 22, "Ye are too superstitious," by Richard Johnson, Rector of Zion Church; Johnson's Examination of Snodgrass on the Apostolic succession; Examination of Confirmation examined, or a Review of the Romish and Prelatical rite of confirmation examined, &c., by Thomas Smyth, D. D., by the Rev. William Johnson.

Also, more of Bishop Ives' Pastoral Letters, and the examination by a Lay member; the works of the Right Rev. John England, first Bishop of Charleston, collected and arranged under the direction of his immediate successor, the Right Rev. Ignatius Aloysens Reynolds, in five volumes; Dead Sea, more of the great National Work, "Expedition to the Dead Sea," by Lieut. Lynch.

To Farmers.—A book every farmer should have, The Farmer's Land Measurer, or Pocket Companion, showing at one view the contents of any piece of land from dimensions taken in yards, with a set of useful Agricultural tables.

To Mechanics.—A book which no mechanic should be without. The Mechanic's Text Book, and Engineer's Pocket Guide, containing a concise treaties of the nature and application of mechanical forces, action of gravity, the elements of machinery, rules and tables for calculating the working effects of machinery, of the strength, resistance, and pressure of materials, with the tables of the weight of iron and other materials. Also, the Mechanic's Cultivator, comprehending principles, rules and tables in the various departments of mathematics and mechanics, useful to Millwrights, Engineers, and Artisans in general, by William Grier.

Architectural Works.—Wightwick,s Hints to young Architects, &c. The American House Carpenter; Rural Architecture, consisting of Classic dwellings, Dorie, Ionic, Corinthian and Gothic, and details connected with each of the orders, embracing plans, elevations, parallels, perspective, specifications, estimates, &c., for private Houses and Churches, designed for the United States of America, by Edward Shaw, Architect. The Architect and Practical House Carpenter, by Asher Benjamin. On hand the following works: History of the Girondists, by Lamartine; Howitt's Homes of the Poets; the works of Charles Lamb; Washington and his Generals; Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville; Rollin's Ancient History; Plutarch's Lives; Cooper's Naval History; Charlotte Elizabeth's works; Prescott's Conquest of Mexico; Prescott's Miscellanies; Mrs. Ellis' Select works; the Young House Keeper; Dealings with the firm of Dombey & Son. Also, the following interesting works: Typee; Omoo; Mardi, by Herman Melville. With a large assortment of other useful and interesting books. For sale by

March 22d. L. H. PIERCE.

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

A. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

Mercantile.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m.

ROCK SPRING

Furniture Manufactory and Ware-Rooms.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and public generally, that he has employed [redacted] experienced and skillful workmen, for the purpose of making and repairing all articles of **Cabinet Furniture**, and that he has made large additions to his stock of Furniture by recent arrivals from New York and Boston; and in a few days, on the arrival of schooner Jonas Smith and others, from the North, will make a still larger addition, so that his assortment will be very complete.

Furniture will be made to order, or repaired, at short notice and at moderate prices. J. D. LOVE.
March 8, 1850 26-6t
Goldsboro' Patriot copy till forbid.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEB, beg

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1850.

Death of Mr. Calhoun.

The unwelcome, although not unexpected, news of the death of JOHN C. CALHOUN, has been received, and made a most painful impression throughout the whole country. Mr. CALHOUN breathed his last at Washington City, at a quarter past seven o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st ultimo, in the presence of his son, Dr. J. C. CALHOUN, Mr. VENABLE, of this State, and Messrs. ORR and WALLACE, of South Carolina. Mr. C. was born on the 18th of March, 1782, and, consequently, was only a few days over 68 years of age at the time of his death.

To say that a great man has fallen—that a bright and shining light has been extinguished—would be but to re-echo the universal voice of the press and of the country. South Carolina and the nation at large have sustained a loss which cannot be repaired, and his death has left a blank in the public councils which may not soon be filled. Although differences of opinion have existed, and do still exist, in regard to the propriety of his course or the soundness of his policy, the purity of his motives has never been questioned, nor the excellence of his private character denied. As a man and as a citizen he has always stood without stain and above reproach, and even his most bitter opponents are willing to admit the brilliancy of his talents and the genuine goodness of his heart. His death was announced in the Senate by Mr. BUTLER, and in the House by Mr. HOLMES. From the speech of Mr. BUTLER, we copy the following sketch of his life:—

Mr. CALHOUN was a native of South Carolina, and was born in Abbeville district, on the 18th March, 1782. He was of an Irish family. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was born in Ireland, and at an early age came to Pennsylvania, thence moved to the western part of Virginia, and after Braddock's defeat moved to South Carolina, in 1756. He and his family gave a name to what is known as the Calhoun settlement in Abbeville district. The mother of my colleague was a Miss Caldwell, born in Charlotte county, Virginia. The character of his parents had no doubt a sensible influence on the destiny of their distinguished son. His father had energy and enterprise, combined with perseverance and great mental determination. His mother belonged to a family of revolutionary heroes. Two of her brothers were distinguished in the revolution. Their names and achievements are not left to tradition, but constitute a part of the history of the times.

Mr. CALHOUN was born in the revolution, and in his childhood felt the influence of its exciting traditions. He derived from the paternal stock intellect and self-reliance, and from the CALDWELLS enthusiasm and impulse. The traditions of the revolution had a sensible influence on his temper and character.

Mr. CALHOUN, in his childhood, had but limited advantages of what is termed a literary tuition. His parents lived in a newly-settled country, and among a sparse population. This population had but a slight connexion with the lower country of South Carolina, and were sustained by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania. There was of course but limited means of instruction to children. They imbibed most of their lessons from the conversation of their parents. Mr. CALHOUN has always expressed himself deeply sensible of that influence. At the age of thirteen he was put under the charge of his brother-in-law, Dr. WADDEL, in Columbia county, Georgia. Scarcely had he commenced his literary course before his father and sister died. His brother-in-law, Dr. WADDEL, devoted himself about this time to his clerical duties, and was a great deal absent from home.

On his second marriage he resumed the duties of his academy; and in his nineteenth year Mr. CALHOUN put himself under the charge of this distinguished teacher. It must not be supposed that his mind before this had been unemployed. He had availed himself of the advantages of a small library, and had been deeply inspired by his reading of history. It was under such influences that he entered the academy of his preceptor. His progress was rapid. He looked forward to a higher arena with eagerness and purpose.

He became a student in Yale College in 1802, and graduated two years afterwards with distinction—as a young man of great ability, and with the respect and confidence of his preceptors and fellows. What they have said and thought of him would have given any man a high reputation. It is the pure fountain of a clear reputation. If the stream has met with obstructions, they were such as have only shown its beauty and majesty.

After he had graduated, Mr. CALHOUN studied law, and for a few years practiced in the courts of South Carolina, with a reputation that has descended to the profession. He was then remarkable for some traits that have since characterized him. He was clear in his propositions and candid in his intercourse with his brethren. The truth and justice of the law inculcated themselves on his mind, and, when armed with these, he was a great advocate.

His forensic career was, however, too limited to make a prominent part in the history of his life. He served for some years in the legislature of his native State; and his great mind made an impression on her statutes, some of which have had a great practical operation on the concerns of society. From the legislature of his own State he was transferred to Congress; and from this time his career has been a part of the history of the federal government.

Mr. CALHOUN came into Congress at a time of deep and exciting interest—at a crisis of great magnitude. It was a crisis of peril to those who had to act in it, but of subsequent glory to the actors and the common history of the country. The invincibility of Great Britain had become a proverbial expression, and a war with her was full of terrific issues. Mr. CALHOUN found himself at once in a situation of high responsibility—one that required more than speaking qualities and eloquence to fulfil it. The spirit of the people required direction; the energy and ardor of youth were to be employed in affairs requiring the maturer qualities of a statesman. The part which Mr. CALHOUN acted at this time has been approved and applauded by contemporaries, and now forms a part of the glorious history of those times.

The names of CLAY, CALHOUN, CHEEVES, and LOWNDES, GRUNDY, PORTER, and others, carried associations with them that reached the *heart of the nation*. Their clarion notes penetrated the army; they animated the people, and sustained the administration of the government. With such actors, and in such scenes—the most eventful of our history—to say that Mr. CALHOUN did not play a second part is no common praise. In debate he was equal with Randolph, and in council he commanded the respect and confidence of Madison. At this period of his life, he had the quality of Themistocles—*to inspire confidence*—which, after all, is the highest of earthly qualities: it is a mystical something which is felt, but cannot be described. The events of the war were brilliant and honorable to both statesmen and soldiers; and their history may be read with enthusiasm and delight. The war terminated with honor; but the measures which had to be taken in a transition to a peace establishment were full of difficulty and embarrassment. Mr. CALHOUN, with his usual intrepidity, did not hesitate to take a responsible part. Under the influence of a broad patriotism, he acted with an uncalculating liberality to all the interests that were involved, and which were brought under review of Congress. His personal adversary at this time, in his admiration for his genius, paid Mr. CALHOUN a beautiful compliment for his noble and national sentiments.

At the termination of Mr. MADISON's administration, Mr. CALHOUN had acquired a commanding reputation; he was regarded as one of the sages of the republic. In 1817 Mr. MONROE invited him to a place in his cabinet; Mr. CALHOUN's friends doubted the propriety of his accepting it, and some of them thought he would put a high reputation at hazard in this new sphere of action. Perhaps these suggestions fired his high and gifted intellect; he accepted the place, and went into the War Department under circumstances that might have appalled other men. His success has been acknowledged—what was complex and confused, he reduced to simplicity and order. His organization of the War Department, and his administration of its undefined duties, have made the impression of an *author*, having the interest of originality and the sanction of trial.

To applicants for office, Mr. CALHOUN made few promises, and hence he was not accused of delusion and deception. When a public trust was involved, he would not compromise with duplicity or temporary expediency.

At the expiration of Mr. MONROE's administration, Mr. CALHOUN's name became connected with the presidency; and from that time to his death, he had to share the fate of all others who occupy prominent situations.

The remarkable canvass for the President to succeed Mr. MONROE terminated in returning three distinguished men to the House of Representatives, from which one was to be elected. Mr. CALHOUN was elected Vice President by a large majority. He took his seat in the Senate as Vice President on the 4th of March, 1825, having remained in the War Department over seven years.

Whilst he was Vice President, he was placed in some of the most trying scenes of any man's life.—I do not now choose to refer to anything that can have the elements of controversy; but I hope I may be permitted to speak of my friend and colleague in a character in which all will join in paying him sincere respect. As a presiding officer of this body, he had the undivided respect of its members. He was punctual, methodical, and accurate, and had a high regard for the dignity of the Senate, which, as a presiding officer, he endeavored to preserve and maintain. He looked upon debate as an honorable contest of intellect for truth. Such a strife has its incidents and its trials; but Mr. CALHOUN had, in an eminent degree, a regard for parliamentary dignity and propriety.

Upon Gen. HAYNE's leaving the Senate to become Governor of S. Carolina, Mr. CALHOUN resigned the vice presidency, and was elected in his place. All will now agree that such a position was environed with difficulties and dangers. His own State was under the ban, and he was in the national Senate to do her justice under his constitutional obligations. That part of his life posterity will review, and will do justice to it.

After his senatorial term had expired, he went into retirement by his own consent. The death of Mr. UPSHUR—so full of melancholy association—made a vacancy in the State Department; and it was by the common consent of all parties that Mr. CALHOUN was called to fill it. This was a tribute of which any public man might well be proud. It was a tribute to truth, ability, and experience. Under Mr. CALHOUN's counsels, Texas was brought into the Union. His name is associated with one of the most remarkable events of history—that of one republic being annexed to another by the voluntary consent of both. Mr. CALHOUN was but the agent to bring about this fraternal association. It is a conjunction under the sanction of his name, and by an influence exerted through his great and intrepid mind. Mr. CALHOUN's connexion with the executive department of the government terminated with Mr. TYLER's administration. As a Secretary of State, he won the confidence and respect of foreign ambassadors, and his despatches were characterized by clearness, sagacity, and boldness.

He was not allowed to remain in retirement long. For the last five years he has been a member of this body, and has been engaged in discussions that have deeply excited and agitated the country. He has died amidst them. I had never had any particular association with Mr. CALHOUN, until I became his colleague in this body. I had looked on his fame as others had done, and had admired his character.—There are those here who know more of him than I do. I shall not pronounce any such judgment as may be subject to the controversial criticism. But I will say as a matter of justice, from my own personal knowledge, that I never knew a fairer man in argument or a juster man in purpose. His intensity allowed of little compromise. Whilst he did not qualify his own positions to suit the temper of the times, he appreciated the unmasked propositions of others. As a senator, he commanded the respect of the ablest men of the body of which he was a member; and I believe I may say that where there was no political bias to influence the judgment, he had the confidence of his brethren. As a statesman, Mr. CALHOUN's reputation belongs to the history of the country, and I commit it to his countrymen and posterity.

In my opinion, Mr. CALHOUN deserves to occupy the first rank as a parliamentary speaker. He had always before him the dignity of purpose, and he spoke to an end. From a full mind, he expressed his ideas with clearness, simplicity, and force; and in language that seemed to be the vehicle of his thoughts and emotions. His thoughts leaped from his mind like arrows frow a well-drawn bow. They had both the aim and force of a skilful archer. He seemed to have had little regard for ornament; and when he used figures of speech, they were only for illustration. His manner and countenance were his best language; and in these there was an exemplification of what is meant by action in that term of the great Athenian orator and statesman. They served to exhibit the moral elevation of the man.

In speaking of Mr. CALHOUN, as a man and a neighbor, I hope I may speak of him in a sphere in which all will like to contemplate him. Whilst he was a gentleman of striking deportment, he was a man of primitive tastes and simple manners. He had the hardy virtues and simple tastes of a republican citizen. No one disliked ostentation and exhibition more than he did. When I say he was a *good neighbor*, I imply more than I have expressed. It is summed up under the word *justice*. I will venture to say that no one in his private relations could ever say that Mr. CALHOUN treated him with injustice, or that he deceived him by professions. His private character was characterized by a beautiful propriety, and was the exemplification of truth, justice, temperance, and fidelity to his engagements.

I will venture another remark: Mr. CALHOUN was fierce in his contests with political adversaries. He did not stop in the fight, to count losses or bestow favors. But he forgot resentments and forgave injuries inflicted by rivals with signal magnanimity. Whilst he spoke freely of their faults, he could with justice appreciate the merits of all the public men of whom I have heard him speak. He was sincerely attached to the institutions of this country, and desired to preserve them pure and make them perpetual.

In the death of Mr. CALHOUN, one of the brightest luminaries has been extinguished from the political firmament. It is an event which will produce a deep sensation throughout this broad land.

I have foreborne to speak of his domestic relations. They make a sacred circle, and I will not invade it.

In concluding, Mr. B. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the honorable JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock, meridian, and that the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate was then addressed by Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, RUSK, and CLEMENS, who spoke in feeling and eloquent terms of the talents and virtues of the illustrious deceased. The two former gentlemen had entered public life about the same time with him, nearly forty years ago, and since then, although frequently differing in opinion, they had preserved for each other the highest respect and the warmest feelings of friendship. The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The Vice President appointed as the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. MASON, Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, Mr. ATCHISON, Mr. DODGE of Wisconsin, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. GREENE.

Similar proceedings were had in the House, and resolutions of the same character passed. Messrs. HOLMES, WINTHROP, and VENABLE, spoke.

Funeral of Mr. Calhoun.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Courier gives the following account of the ceremonies observed at Washington City at the funeral of Mr. CALHOUN:

"The funeral of Mr. CALHOUN took place to-day, [2d instant.] The Senate assembled at the usual hour. The galleries and every part of the Chamber was crowded by persons anxious to witness the imposing ceremonies, and hundreds who had collected for the same purpose were unable to obtain admission.

"At 12 o'clock the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its officers, entered the Senate. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and President TAYLOR and his Cabinet, arrived soon after, those present rising to receive them. The President was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The Diplomatic Corps, who were largely represented, occupied seats near the centre of the Chamber. Numerous officers of the Army and Navy, and other distinguished men, were also in attendance, on this mournful occasion, and occupied sofas in the lobbies. At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the remains of Mr. CALHOUN were brought into the Chamber, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by such of the relatives of the deceased as were present, the South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives, and other friends, as mourners. The corpse was placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk.—After the performance of the Episcopalian funeral services, and the delivery of a brief and impressive address by the Rev. C. M. BUTLER, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 7th verse of the 87th Psalm, the procession was formed, Senators MANGUM, CLAY, WEBSTER, CASS, KING, and BERRIEN, officiating as pall bearers, and proceeded to the Congressional burying ground, where the remains were deposited, to await their removal to South Carolina. The members of the Senate returned to their Chamber, and immediately adjourned."

Public Meeting.

In pursuance of a call, a public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at the Masonic Hall in this place on Thursday the 4th inst., for the purpose of devising measures to express their feelings in relation to the great National calamity, which we have suffered in the death of Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On motion of Mr. LORING, Col. JAMES T. MILLER, Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and on motion of HENRY NUTT, Esq., G. J. MCREE Esq., was appointed secretary.

Col. MILLER in a few feeling remarks explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of J. G. WRIGHT, THOS. LORING, E. CANTWELL, O. G. PARSLEY, and WM. C. BETTENCOURT, Esqs., was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.—The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The mournful intelligence has come to us that the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN has departed this life, and being sensibly impressed that by his death the country has sustained the loss of a great and good man, we deem it proper to mark our sorrow for such a bereavement by some public tribute to his memory; therefore

Resolved, That we deplore his death as a national calamity, and while the entire confederacy cannot but lament the loss of so distinguished a statesman and of so pure a patriot, we feel that such an affliction falls with peculiar severity upon the heart of the South; and that we are called upon to mourn the removal of the ablest champion of our rights, the most devoted friend of our interests, and the extinguishment of our most brilliant intellectual light.

Resolved, That while as citizens of a common country we participate in the national sorrow, on account of this dispensation of Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our most cordial sympathy with the family of the distinguished dead, suffering as they are under a separation from one who was so eminently excellent in private life, and whose virtues as a *man* will ever hallow his memory as a *patriot*.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that the Editors of this place be requested to publish these resolutions in their respective papers.

The resolutions were enforced in brief but eloquent addresses by Messrs. WRIGHT and CANTWELL, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. CANTWELL, and also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain whether the remains of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN are to pass through this place, and if so, to make the requisite arrangements for testifying our respect for them.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee in accordance with the foregoing resolution:

Thos. H. Wright, L. H. Marsteller, Henry Nutt, Eli W. Hall, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Thomas Loring, James Fulton, John McRae, Henry R. Savage, Edward Kidder, M. Costin, Samuel R. Potter, R. H. Cowan, John Walker, C. D. Ellis, Eeward Cantwell, J. G. Greene, and John Swann.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. T. MILLER, Ch'n.

G. J. MCREE, Sec'y.

Central Railroad.

At a meeting of the General Commissioners of the Central Railroad, held at Greensboro', on the 30th ultimo, it was ascertained that stock to the amount of 868,000 dollars had been subscribed, and $5 per share paid thereon, amounting to $43,400, and $56,000 more which is believed certain, although, by some means, no return has yet been made upon it. This will leave an amount of $76,000 to be raised.—The deficit arises from the failure of the Petersburg Railroad Company to ratify the subscription made by H. D. BIRD on their behalf, and some other failures of less magnitude. The local commissioners are authorized to re-open the books of subscription.

☞Among the articles for which premiums are offered by the Premium Committee of the South Carolina Institute, are the following:

For the best tierce of Rice.
For the best barrel of Wheat Flour.
For the best tierce of Indian Corn.
For the best barrel of Spirits of Turpentine.
For the best barrel of Rosin.

The fair will be held in Charleston in November next. The above articles, especially the Rice, Turpentine, and Rosin, are fairly in the line of our people's business.

Congressional Squabbles.

On the 26th ultimo, both the Senate and House of Representatives were disgraced by personal disputes and recriminations. In the Senate, arising from the old standing grudge between Messrs. FOOTE and BENTON; in the House, from the accusation of PRESTON KING against the Speaker, of having falsified the record, so as to make a resolution, offered by him, appear upon the journals of the House differently from what it really was. The Speaker vacated the Chair, and a Committee was appointed to examine into the matter. That Committee reported on the 29th ultimo, completely justifying the conduct of the Speaker, and the report was unanimously adopted. We have given the history of this affair very fully in our Congressional summary, and we only refer to it in this place to express our satisfaction at the signal rebuke which the Free Soilers have received, in the total failure of this miserable attack upon Mr. COBB, who was sustained by the whole House. *That* faction is very dead, indeed.

We have also given a pretty full sketch of the disgraceful affair in the Senate, between Foote and Benton. So far as the latter is concerned, we have little sympathy for him. For years past, he has bullyed and browbeat all who ventured to oppose him in the Senate; and if he now finds the poisoned chalice returned to his own lips, he has no right to complain. No one can hit him a lick amiss. But it is disgraceful and unendurable that the Senate should be made the arena of such discussions. If Mr. Foote has no respect for Mr. Benton, he should at least have some for the dignified body of which he is a member, and forbear the exhibition of his personal feelings, when such exhibition is calculated to retard public business, or impair the dignity of the national legislature. Why, if they must needs exhibit their mutual animosity, do they not go out some fine morning, and take one grand fight, and be done with it, without such eternal wrangling and disturbance.

MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS.—T. W. KENNETT, Whig, is elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a majority of five hundred over the BENTON candidate. This Whig triumph has been the result of the split in the Democratic ranks, occasioned by the defection of Colonel BENTON.

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS.—The Clarendon Horse Guards paraded last Saturday. They were out in considerable force, and looked remarkably well.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, March 26th.

SENATE.

After the reception of petitions, and the transaction of some business of an unimportant character, Mr. Foote moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill organizing the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, for the purpose of making it the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Benton (in a peremptory manner,) gave notice, as a friend to California, that he objected to taking up the Territorial bill before that providing for the admission of California as a State. The bill for the State had been reported before that for the Territories, and should have precedence of it. The State was suffering, and could not borrow a dollar upon which to exist, such is her anomalous condition. He said that he should not cease to struggle for California from this day forth.

Mr. Foote was glad that Mr. Benton had at last come out into the war. He had all along understood the spirit which actuated the Senator from Missouri in regard to the subject under consideration. It was true that California was without a government, but not through his (Mr. Foote's) fault or those who acted with him, but, on the contrary, through the fault of the Senator from Missouri, whose sudden zeal in behalf of California was stimulated by personal and domestic considerations. He ridiculed the idea of Mr. Benton's being the special *friend* of California, as though California had any enemies on that floor. Certainly, he was not; he had never opposed the admission of California except as a separate and substantive measure. He had called up the Territorial bills first, knowing that they would occasion considerable debate, and, perhaps, have different amendments offered and discussed. When the Territorial question should once be settled, the admission of California must follow, as a matter of course. The man who would endeavor to force through the California bill, irrespective of other questions, and without respect to the wishes and feelings of the Southern people, must be indifferent to everything but his own selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Benton (very much excited) said that by being a friend to California, he wished to be understood as one of those in favor of her immediate admission. He believed that attacks upon persons and motives were forbidden by the rules of the American Senate and of decorum, and he knew that the attacks made upon his motives to-day were false and cowardly.

Mr. Foote said that the honorable Senator had manifested an edifying consistency upon this occasion. The Senator (Mr. Benton) undertook to lecture the Senate upon decorum and the avoidance of personalties, and yet the very next second he is heard to pour forth a full tide of as offensive personalities as ever were listened to in the Senate, or as could have been uttered, with equal volubility and unction, by a regular ale-house disputant; yet this gentleman now complains that personalties have been resorted to for his annoyment. But the Senator from Missouri had said that the friends of California were those who were in favor of her admission without forcing her back to a territorial condition. What had he (Mr. Foote) done to bring this Jupiter Tonans—this *Lieutenant-General*—down upon him?—Had he said anything about California? What had thus awakened the rude voice of war? When he made his motion in regard to the Territorial bill, he had done so without a thought of the Senator from Missouri, or without even a consciousness of his presence. But that Senator had pounced upon his motion, and, consequently, upon him, in the fiercest manner, and when replied to, had made use of the harshest and most dishonoring epithets if they should remain unsettled. Mr. Foote continued as follows: "Well, sir, I beg senators to observe me: I am calm, cool, unexcited; not carried away by sudden and tempestuous wrath; not instigated by feelings of cold and sullen revenge. I beg senators to believe me, when I assure them, that I never bring accusations against any man, whether he be a public or private individual, which I do not believe myself able to establish by irrefragable evidence, and for the preferment of which I do not feel myself responsible in every way to him who chances to be assailed.—And now, sir, I will formally announce, that there are certain stains which have most hideously blemished the character of the honorable senator from Missouri, from the days of early manhood; that the unfavorable anticipations awakened by the dawn of his career have been quite strikingly realized by the meridian of development through which the honorable senator has now passed; that there are incidents in his history, of somewhat recent occurrence, which might well relieve any man of honor from the obligation to recognise him as a fitting antagonist; yet that is notwithstanding true, that if the senator from Missouri will deign to acknowledge himself responsible to the laws of honor, he shall have a very early opportunity of proving his prowess in contest with one over whom I hold perfect control; or, if he feels in the least degree aggrieved at anything which has fallen from me, now or formerly, he shall, on demanding it, have full redress accorded him. I do not denounce him as a *coward*: such language is unfitted for this audience; but if he wishes to *patch up* his reputation for courage, now greatly on the wane, he will certainly have an opportunity of doing so whenever he makes known his desire in the premises. At present, he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and his senatorial privileges.

Mr. Benton. I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised.

Mr. Foote rose, and

Several Senators made calls to order.

Mr. Foote. I am done with it hereafter.

Mr. Benton. Is a senator to be blackguarded day in and day out——

Mr. Foote, (in his seat.) If he is a blackguard.

Mr. Benton. Is language to be used here which cannot be used in any oyster cellar, or in a cross-road tavern? Is a member of the Senate to go on in a way——

The Vice President. The senator is called to order.

Mr. Benton, (continuing.) Are such things to go on, sir? It is time to stop them; and if persons use such language here, in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to them, they must be put down by the voice of public indignation brought to bear upon them, until public sentiment can make them behave with the manners which are due to the Senate.

The Vice President repeated that the senator was called to order.

Mr. Benten. Well, sir, take down my words. I know the rules of the Senate. When a senator is called to order, he takes his seat. Mr. B. accordingly sat down.

The Vice President called upon the senator from Wisconsin to state his point of order.

Mr. Walker. I called the senator from Mississippi to order for interrupting the senator from Missouri.

Mr. Dickinson. I suggest that in order to get this matter into a proper shape, we take up the order of the day.

Mr. Foote. I did not understand the senator from Wisconsin as calling the senator from Missouri to order. Not at all. That senator actually called me to order, who was not at all out of order. I will offer for a single remark. I have no more to say in reply to the honorable senator from Missouri. I have defended myself against his reproaches. I have freely spoken of him and his acts. I am prepared to stand up to what I have said, both now and hereafter, here or elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Douglas the whole matter was postponed, and the Senate proceeded with the orders of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Soon after the reading of the journal, Mr. P. KING, of New York, offered a resolution to stop the debate on *the California bill*, leaving the time at which he proposed to stop it blank. This the Speaker ruled to be out of order, stating at the same time that the mover could accomplish his object by changing the phraseology of the resolution, inserting the words, "President's message, transmitting the California constitution," &c., in place of "the California bill."—The Speaker explained that the bill of Mr. Doty, not having been referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, could not be noticed (in order) in the resolution.

Mr. King, objecting to this decision, went on to charge that it was identical in principle with "a mutilation of the journal," in the case of a similar motion made by him on the 13th inst. It was then demanded on all sides that the charge should be distinctly made—the mutilation of the journal of the House being a grave offence. Mr. King reduced his charge to writing, and, as read, it accused the Speaker of ordering a subordinate clerk of the House to "mutilate" the journal, by erasing "the California bill" from his motion of the 13th, and interlining instead thereof the words, "the President's message, transmitting the constitution of California." After Mr. King had addressed the House at some length, accusing the Speaker of making this alteration with improper motives, &c., the latter, (calling Mr. Winthrop to the chair to preside as Speaker *pro tem.*,) by the unanimous consent of the House, explained the circumstances connected with the alteration, saying that the motion of the 13th had been made verbally, and was reduced to writing by one of the clerks under his (the Speaker's) observation and supervision. Seeing that the motion, as made, was out of order, and, as being so, it could not be recognised, he (the Speaker) had directed him so to write it out as to make it admissible, and at the same time to attain the object sought by the member from N. York. The clerk, however, who kept the minutes for the journal, had taken down the words of Mr. K., and the journal was made up in this particular from the minutes, rather than from the resolution. On the next morning, in pursuance of his duty to correct the journal before being read to the House, he had directed the erasure and interlineation to be made. The Speaker then at some length explained his duty in such case, under the rules, to show that in this instance he had strictly fulfilled it.

Mr. King then made a statement to show that the change had vitiated his intention, &c. But, in reply to queries, he admitted that he had not seen his resolution of the 13th after it was written, and that he did not write it.

A motion was made by Mr. Stanly to lay the whole subject on the table, the charge being evidently frivolous. But it was withdrawn at the request of friends of the Speaker, who insisted that it was due to him that an ample refutation of the charge should go out to the world with its promulgation, and that the journal on which it would be found should also embrace the decision of the House that it was clearly without foundation.

To this end, Mr. Burt moved a resolution, expressing the sense of the House, that the charge was without a shadow of reason or justification. On this, Mr. Stephens call the previous question; which was not seconded, many of the friends of the Speaker demanding a committee of investigation as due to him. The charge was then debated, the question discussed being, for the most part, whether it was or was not the duty of the House to censure Mr. King for making such a charge, under such circumstances? Mr. Holmes moved for the appointment (by Mr. Winthrop) of a committee of nine, to consider the charge and investigate the circumstances; and Mr. Schenck moved a resolution declaring, as the sense of the House, that, in directing the change of the journal in this case, before it had been made a journal (rather than mere minutes of the clerk) by being formally adopted by the House, he had done what "was right and proper." The question being on the appointment of the committee, it was agreed to.

The following is the select committee appointed by Mr. Winthrop, viz: Messrs. Holmes, (chairman,) Vinton, Stephens, Ashmun, Boyd, Doty, Strong, Gentry, and Richardson.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Harris, of Ill., delivered his speech on the California question. After which, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th.

SENATE.

Mr. Hale made a personal explanation of some remarks which he had recently made in debate. Several petitions and memorials were presented. Among others, Mr. Mangum presented a petition, signed by three hundred citizens of Onslow county, N. C., praying for an appropriation for the improvement of New River, and the removal of shoals at its mouth. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Benton asked to be excused from serving upon the Committee on Foreign Relations. Request granted. (Mr Foote is a member of this committee.)

Mr. Benton called the attention of the Senate to the report of the personal altercation between himself and Mr. Foote, as reported in the Union and National Intelligencer. He said that report was correct, so far as his remarks were concerned, but as regarded the remarks of the other Senator, it was false from beginning to end. It was usual for Senators to revise or amend speeches made upon public questions, but it was unparliamentary and dishonorable to alter any of the words of a personal dispute. The reported allegation of the Senator that he (Mr. B.) disavowed the obligatory force of the laws of honor, was false—false because such expressions had not been used—and false because he had never made any such disavowal—and if the Senator choose he might have an opportunity of proving whether it was so or not. If the Senate would forget that it was a Senate, and allow language to be used that would disgrace the Five Points, then he must, from that time forth, protect himself, come what may.

Mr. Foote hoped to be excused for defending himself from the attacks made really upon him, although, apparently, upon a newspaper. During the warm and exciting debate of the day previous, he had spoken very rapidly, and, perhaps, not very distinctly, and the reporters had been unable to report much of his speech. The notes had been handed to him to fill several blanks which the reporters had failed to catch, and he had filled them up in his seat in the Senate. He had also, at the suggestion of his friends, omitted an allusion made by him to a recent affair between Mr. Benton and Mr. Butler, as that matter was adjusted. These, he believed, were all the alterations which had been made. Certainly the speech as delivered was quite as harsh as that reported, but if there was anything in that speech that could give offence as reported, that he could be supposed by any one not to have uttered it, he now distinctly avowed it. He was now done with the matter *here*. He (Mr. F.) held himself responsible to the laws of honor, and if the Senator would avow himself responsible to the same laws, he would know his course, and would pledge himself to perform his part, at the proper time.

Mr. Chase concluded his anti-slavery speech. After which the Senate made Mr. Foote's resolution for a Committee the special order for the next day, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the extension of the patent for Woodworth's planing machine; after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the California question, being addressed by Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, in favor of the admission, and by Mr. Averett, of Virginia, against it. Before Mr. A. had concluded, the Committee rose and reported. A message was received from the President transmitting Thomas Butler King's California report. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 28th.

SENATE.

Mr. Webster's resolution for granting a quarter section of land to every actual settler, was taken up and made the order of the day for Monday fortnight.

Mr. Clay's resolution restricting the usual courtesies on the death of member of Congress to such as occurred during the session, was taken up and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Foote's resolution to refer Mr. Bell's compromise to a select committee, and Mr. Baldwin of Connecticutt addressed the Senate upon the slave question, controverting the positions assumed by Mr. Webster. Without concluding Mr. Baldwin surrendered the floor, and Mr. Bradbury's resolution respecting removals from office was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Badger the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.

The House was occupied in the consideration of private claims. We notice none of any interest to our readers. It subsequently resolved itself into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Averett finished his speech against the admission of California, and Mr. Chandler of Pennsylvania having obtained the floor, spoke an hour upon the slavery question, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, was laid on the table by a vote of 104 ayes, to 58 nays.

Mr. Holmes, of the select committee appointed to examine into the charge made by Hon. Preston King against the Hon. Howell Cobb, of a mutilation of the journal, made a report exhonorating *the Speaker* from all blame in the matter, and also relieving Mr. King from all censure for the course he pursued in bringing the matter before the House.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The report, which was signed by the committee, and the accompanying testimony, was ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned over till Monday next.

☞Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. ASHE, CLINGMAN, and VENABLE, for public documents and other favors.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We have received the twenty-third annual report of the American Colonization Society. The receipts for the year 1849 are stated at $56,322 84; the expenditures at $55,743 05. The number of emigrants sent out to Liberia during the last year, has been four hundred and twenty-two. Hon. HENRY CLAY was re-elected President of the Society.

"Stability of the Union."

We commence this week the publication of an article from the Democratic Review, with the above caption. It will be finished in our next, and is well worthy the careful attention of the reader, both for the ability with which it is written and the interesting facts which it discloses, touching the resources and trade of the South and her relations to the North.

FIRE.—A few minutes after 11 o'clock on Monday night last, a fire broke out in the Turpentine Distillery of Mr. BENNET FLANNER, located on the other side of the river, nearly opposite the Custom House. From the inflamable nature of the materials it created a very great light. We understand that the whole loss, in buildings, spirits, raw materials, &c amounts to about $1,200.

☞No Mail North of Weldon, on yesterday.

Onslow County Memorial.

The following are the remarks *in full* made by Mr. MANGUM on the presentation of the *memorial* from Onslow county in regard to the improvement of New River, as noticed in our Congressional summary of the 27th ultimo:

Mr. MANGUM said: "I hold in my hand a petition signed by some three hundred persons of the most respectable portion of the community in which they reside, in the county of Onslow, in the State of North Carolina.—It presents, sir, that the navigation of New River, in that county, which passes through a region of exceeding fertility, is obstructed by shoals at the point of its entrance into the Atlantic and it prays a small appropriation for the purpose of removing these obstructions. It sets forth that the immediate vicinity of that river, not more than thirty miles into the interior, contains immense quantities of timber, corn, cotton, and various other articles of produce.—I know it to be as fertile as any region in the State.—I know that, in addition to that, it is supplied with naval stores of every description, the finest forests, the largest trees which I ever saw, except on the banks of the Cumberland, all of which now remain almost useless, because it is impossible to get them to the ocean. If an appropriation or grant of this sort is to be made, I know of no case in which it can more fairly and usefully be made than in this instance, to the extent of the appropriation asked for. And, sir, when it shall be remembered on the part of the committee to whom I desire to have it referred, that the State from which it comes has asked but very little from this Government, and has received much less, I trust that these petitioners will meet with due and favorable consideration. I move that, after reading, the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce."

From the Commercial.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, comprise all the passengers bound North by the Steamer Wilmington, of 26th March. While we regret being detained on our journey, we beg leave to compliment the superior judgment of Capt. THOS. MARSHALL, commander of the Steamer Wilmington, in deciding to remain in port during the storm and gale of last evening.

D. BUCKHALTER, Ga.
Dr. T. E. GOWAN, La Grange, Ga.
PETER WARREN, Woburn, Mass.
Dr. T. F. CARTART, N. O.
CHARLES EWELL, Dorchester, Mass.
Dr. L. D. CHASE, Wilkes, Ga.
A. MOARY, Philadelphia.
S. HOLLISTER, Conn.
F. W. ROBERTS, Petersburg, Va.
J. G. BARR, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
T. EWING, Washington City.
W. TOWNSEND, Baltimore.

Charleston and Wilmington papers will please copy.

CHARLESTON, March 30th, 1850.

SNOW STORM.—The only snow storms of any consequence that we have had this season, occurred on Thursday and Sunday mornings last. It is feared that fruit is injured.

Fayetteville Observer, 2d inst.

Conviction of Professor Webster.

Mr. Clifford, Attorney General, closed his summing up of the testimony against Professor Webster, at 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 30th ult. and by permission of the Court, the prisoner addressed the Jury as follows:

"I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated net-work of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel by whom my innocence could have been fully established. Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them. They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom, (this was said in an ironical tone,) to bring forward the evidence which was to exonerate me from the charge of those acts. The government have bro't forward consummate ingenuity could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. I will not allude to many of the charges, but there is one which touches me, and the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had read in the daily prints which have been circulated in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them.—The statement was that I had, after the disappearance of Dr Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be saved and produced when necessary. For several days Mrs. Webster had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store under the Revere House, and made the purchase, and waited till the Cambridge Hourly was ready to go along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bundle. I went home and gave the bundle to my wife, and when afterwards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle. It was to this bundle, and to any document, that I referred in the dialogue with my wife. As regards the nitrate of copper: the several lectures preceding my arrest, I had occasion to use the influence of chemical agents in producing changes of various subjects. Among others I prepared a large quantity of oxalic acid. A gallon jar was filled with gas in order to see the changes from dark color to orange, and finally to air. On a great heat being applied to the jar, the gas was drawn through water.

As to the nitrate of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory, it was spilled accidentally from a jar, and by me, in my lectures between the time of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest. I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted. My counsel have advised me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to bear against me; but my trust has been in God and my own innocence. In regard to myself I must say a word. The money which I gave Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in my trunk in my house in Cambridge; but, unfortunately, no one ever saw me take it out—therefore I only give my word that such is the fact. Several years ago, I had students who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared everything for my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory. As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent during that week—for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel was, that on the Friday in which the alleged murder was said to have been committed I had purchased Humboldt's new work, 'Cosmos,' and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's to take a mutton chop, and, in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my arrest remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel, who had sent to Brigham's, and the book had been found.

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly rose and said "I will say one word more. I have been very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by anything that has occurred during the trial. I call my God to witness that if it was the last hour of my life, I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced a letter has been received from this very 'Civis' by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers."

The prisoner having concluded his remarks, the jury was charged by Chief Justice Shaw, and at nine o'clock precisely, retired to form their verdict. At precisely 20 minutes before eleven, they came into court, and the foreman pronounced their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree in a solemn voice.

Webster's head, which he had held up by direction of the Court, then dropped; his eyes closed, and he seemed oppressed by an intolerable load of anguish. The Court, the Jury and the Counsel were deeply affected, and the Judge put an end to the scene by dismissing the Jury.

The prisoner was removed to Jail to await his sentence.

Professor Webster was brought up on Monday, the 30th inst. to receive the sentence of the law. He looked calm and collected, but gloomy in the extreme. The Attorney General gave a history of the case, and moved that the final sentence of the law be pronounced. The prisoner rose up, and being asked if he had anything to show why sentence of death should not be pronounced, bowed and took his seat in silence. Judge Shaw then addressed him in a very feeling manner, and concluded by pronouncing the sentence of the law, in the following words:

"And now nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted—and it is, that you, John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken at such time as the executive Government of this Commonwealth may by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God of his infinite goodness have mercy on your soul."

Webster's guilt, and, consequently, of the propriety of the verdict, there now seems to be little or no doubt. Indeed, after paying considerable attention to the evidence, we cannot see how any other conclusion could have been arrived at, especially as Mrs. Webster, the lady who testified that she saw Parkman at five o'clock, wrote a letter to the Court, retracting what she said, alleging that she is now confident that she was mistaken. Other witnesses who testified to having seen him after two o'clock, now admit, upon reflection, that they were mistaken. His speech to the Jury is a very lame affair, and its tendency is to create an impression of guilt rather than the reverse. It is said that the Jury retired, they deliberated ten minutes only. A vote was then taken to ascertain the opinion upon two points:—1st. Was the body that of Parkman: and 2d If so, did Webster kill him. Upon the first, the vote in the affirmative was unanimous. Upon the second, it stood 11 for conviction to one for acquittal, and, after some time, his doubts were removed. Altogether a very remarkable case. Even Judge Fay, Webster's firmest friend, admitted that he must be guilty after having heard his address to the Jury.

Millions of hogs have been killed at the West this season.

Who would be a swine
To grunt and pine
For months in one cold sty,
And then pulled out,
By tail or snout,
By men, to bleed and die?

Dr. Bolles.—"Well, John," said a doctor to a lad whose mother he had been attending during her illness, "how is your mother?" "She is dead, *I thank you*."

We republish below, an extract from one of Webster's most celebrated orations, which has been justly admired not only for its beautiful simplicity of diction, but for giving, in few words, the *philosophy* of the American Revolution. We commend it to the attention of all, who justly praising the spirit and conduct of their revolutionary sires, would seek at the same time to find what in their character, was chiefly worthy of imitation:

The American Revolutionists.—It was against the recital of an act of Parliament, rather than against any suffering under its enactments, that they took up arms. *They went to war against a preamble!* They fought seven years against a declaration.—They poured out their treasures and their blood like water, in a contest in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of civil liberty, *would have regarded as barren phraseology, or mere parade of words.*

On this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared,—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.

Michigan.

The Detroit Free Press, of the 22d, announces the gratifying intelligence of the passage of Gen'l Roberts's resolutions by the House of Representatives. But little doubt is entertained of their passage through the Senate also. *These resolutions, in effect, rescind the instruction resolutions of the last legislature,* which would have compelled Gen. Cass to resign, in case the Wilmot Proviso had come up, under the instructions of the legislature of Michigan.

A large meeting was held at Detroit on the 21st instant, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, (as the sense of this meeting,) That the legislature of this State, now in session, owe it to themselves, to the State, and the Union, by every consideration of patriotism, of justice, of liberty, and nationality, to rescind the resolutions of instruction to our senators, approved 13th January, 1849.

Resolved, (as the sense of this meeting,) That the representatives from Wayne county, and the senators from the first district, should use all honorable means to give full effect to the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the patriotism, wisdom, and fidelity of Gen. Cass command our highest admiration and most implicit confidence, and entitle him to the gratitude of every true American.

Early History.

Neither of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from No. Carolina was born in this State. Joseph Hewes was born in Kingston, N. J., 1730! William Hooper, in Boston, 1742, and John Penn, in Caroline Co., Va., 1741.

Joseph Hewes only lived 3 years after the Declaration of Independence was declared. William Hooper about 14 years, and John Penn had the pleasure of living through an ordinary generation, under the blessings of that government, he had done so much to originate. He lived 33 years after he signed the declaration.

In remarkable contrast with this, is the fact that every member from Virginia that signed the Declaration of Independence was born in that State. Two of them in one county—Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Richard Henry Lee.

How is this incident to be accounted for? In this way:

Previous to the Declaration of Independence the population of North Carolina was made up in a great measure of emigrants from the Northern States, coming through Virginia, and principally from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and it might very naturally have occurred that out of these emigrants the representatives to Congress would be sent. On the other hand there was little or no emigration at that time to Virginia, and it would as naturally occur, that representatives to Congress from that State would be all citizens.

Massachusetts, Maryland and South Carolina were the only three States after Virginia, all of whose signers were born in the States they represented.—Eight of the signers were born in foreign countries. B Gwinnett, of Georgia, and Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, in England. Francis Lewis, of New York, in Wales, James Smith and George Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and Matthew Thornton, of N. Hampshire, in Ireland, and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and John Witherspoon, of New Jersey, in Scotland.

Hornets' Nest.

California Gold.

We copy from the Philadelphia American the following statistics, showing the receipts of California gold up to the present time. They are derived from the treasurer of the U. S. mint in that city:

UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

Total amount of California gold received up to the 28th February, 1850, as per last report	$8,500,000
Receipts from the 1st to the 15th March, 1850	825,000
Amount of gold dust on hand, but not weighed, estimated at	150,000
Total	$9,475,000

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Total receipts up to the 1st January, 1850, as per last report	$666,079
Receipts during January, 1850	376,512
Do. February, 1850	561,538
Estimated receipts from the 1st to the 15th March, 1850	300,000
Total	$1,904,129

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts at United States mint, Philadelphia	$9,475,000
Receipts at branch mint, New Orleans	1,904,129
Grand total	$11,379,129

To which may be added say $750,000 worth of gold dust still remaining in private hands. It would thus appear that the total amount of California gold received into this country from the first consignment in 1848, up to the present time, exceeds the truly enormous sum of *twelve millions of dollars*; but, enormous as it is, still much below the popular estimate.

The coinage at the mint during the present quarter has been very heavy, as may have been inferred from the number of certificates paid. About one hundred thousand dollars of double eagles have been coined and issued, and a still larger amount will be coined in the course of a few days.

Cotton.—It will be seen that the receipts continue to fall off heavily, as compared with last year. The estimates of the crop are now from 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales only. And yet, with this deficiency of 6 to 700,000 bales the price is falling. This is evidently caused by the English consumers, who resist high prices. By the last accounts, the stock in Liverpool was 524,000 bales, against 417,000 last year, and the consumption was diminishing.—*Fay. Obs.*

Gen. Jackson—Characteristic.—When Gen. Jackson dissolved his Cabinet, because of their adverse opinions, with the view of forming one out of more homogenious materials—one that in opinion would be a unit—great personal animosity arose between the members of the discarded cabinet and their friends, and those of the President. Many and maligant were the accusations and recriminations on both sides; for a liberal share of which General Eaton, then Secretary of War, and his wife, came in. To refute one of the current slanders of the day, Gen. Eaton wrote to the President, asking from him a written statement in relation to it, for the purpose of its publication, that the denial might be the more conclusive. To this request, General Jackson wrote the following characteristic reply:

"White House, Washington.

"*My Dear General*—General, it is time to stop writing, *except in red ink*. Yours truly,

"Andrew Jackson.

"To Gen. Eaton, &c., &c."

Burning of the H. S. Smith.—A gentleman from the West gives us some details of the burning of the steamer H. S. Smith on the Chatahoochee river.—The steamer left Columbus for Apalachicola on Sunday, the 17th instant, with 1015 bales of Cotton.—About 10 o'clock the same night, when near Eufaula, about fifty miles below Columbus, the boat was discovered to be on fire, which spread so rapidly as to prevent any efforts to run her on shore, and she drifted down with the current, which was running with great rapidity, there being a heavy freshet in the river. Two of the passengers, and two negro hands belonging to the boat, were drowned. Gen. Irwin, one of the passengers lost, was a wealthy planter, residing near Gainesville, and was returning home with the proceeds of his crop—eight thousand dollars, in gold. When the alarm of fire was given, he hastily seized the bag of gold, rushed to the side of the vessel and jumped overboard, and almost instantly sunk. Of the 1015 bales of Cotton, only three bales saved.—*Charleston Mercury, 1st inst.*

Cod Liver Oil Candy has been invented by a druggist in Springfield, Mass. The New York Mirror states that a single house in that city is under contract to supply no less than *fifteen thousand gallons* of cod liver oil between this and the 1st of May next.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Sun sketches the two Stantons, brothers and members of Congress from Kentucky and Tennessee.

A Northern press adds that—

It is somewhat unusual to see two brothers in the House of Representatives; but in addition to those mentioned in the annexed extracts, there are two sons of Rufus King, one from New Jersey, the other from New York. In the Senate, two generations are represented at the same time, in Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Dodge, of Iowa, father and son.

[There are also two brothers-in-law in Congress, Messrs. Millson, of Norfolk, and Parker, of Fredericksburg district, both new members and decided democrats.]

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, a young man who in his boy-days, I have often seen working in Alexandria by the side of his still younger brother, the distinguished representative from Tennessee, made the first speech of yesterday in the House, and a capital document it was. The career of these two brothers is full of encouragement to youth among us, who would aspire to improve their advantages.—*Union.*

☞ The Ladies Benevolent Society will hold its Anniversary on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the *Masonic Hall*, its usual place of meeting. Ladies who have hitherto contributed to the objects of this Society, and others wishing to aid in its merciful designs, are invited to attend.

By order of the Directress.

C. G. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 5th, 1850 30-1t

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-te

Town papers please copy till election.

Voters of New Hanover—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.

March 15, 1850 27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. Asa A. Hartsfield, as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major David Williams.

April 5, 1850. 30-te

County Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

Whereas, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

John Shepard, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 2d instant, by G. W. Croom, Esq., Mr. Jesse J. Croom, to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Hardy Croom, Esq.

In Bladen county, Mr. Aaron Springs, to Miss Charlotte Parker, daughter of the late Wm. Parker.

In Fayetteville, by Rev. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. Henry W. Burwell, to Miss Ann T. Asking.

In Cumberland county, Mr. James McKethan, to Miss Julia C. King.

In Bertie county, Dr. Chas. Smallwood, to Miss Harriet J. Clark.

Near Sladesville, Hyde county, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. James F. Latham, Mr. Henry G. Slade, to Miss Alsah Sawyer.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Eliza C. Smith, after a lingering illness, in the 74th year of her age.

In Beaufort county, recently, Mr. William T. Rowland, aged about 20 years.

In Moore county, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah J. Russell, wife of Rev. Mark Lunsell.

In Macon, Ga., on the 12th ult., Mr. Edmund Blake, formerly of Fayetteville, in his 62d year.

In Sampson county, March 15th, Miss Sarah Ann Lewis, aged 38 years. She has been a worthy and exemplary member of the Baptist church for 16 years, and has left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. But the hope and belief that their loss is her gain, and that she has gone where

Sickness, sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more.

Com.

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing,** which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS!

IT will be expressly understood by the members of the Troop, that the last Saturday of every month is the regular parade day, unless otherwise ordered.

By order of the Captain:

April 5, 1850. E. D. HALL, O. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1850, will be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the late Col. Joyner, on Masonboro' Sound, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, &c. &c., on the premises.

Also,

All the **Live Stock,** consisting in part of from **50 to 60 head of Cattle, 2 Horses, about 30 head of Hogs, and about 20 head of Sheep. Also, 1 Carriage, several Waggons and Harness, 1 Flat Boat,** and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms at sale. J. T. SCHONWALD.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5th, 1850. 30-2t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot where W. B. Bramblet resided is for sale cheap. *Title indisbutable.*

ALSO,

A large corner Lot, with a small dwelling house, near the upper Railroad Bridge. Possession given immediately. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850. 30-tf

PAPER.—1 case Blue Letter Paper; 1 do. White; 1 do. Foolscap. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SHOT.—50 bags Shot, assorted. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SALT.—125 Sacks Liverpool Sack. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

STARCH.—12 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SUGAR.—15 bbls. Sugar; 5 hhds. do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

MOLASSES.—In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by OWEN HOLMES.

JUST Received and for sale:—20 bags Coffee; Cuba, Laguira, and Rio. 7 hhds. Sugars; Muscovado and Porto Rico; 20 bbls. Southern Clarified. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR.—42 Bbls. Fayetteville, assorted brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

RAISINS.—15 Boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N. York cost, by OWEN HOLMES.

Commercial.

New York, March 30th.—Naval Stores.—The market has not improved since the reception of the steamer's advices, and Turpentine has been sold at a reduction from previous rates; the sales are 2000 bbls. North County at $2,75 a $2,62½ per 280 lbs., closing at the latter price; 4 a 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 32 cents, cash; 900 North County Common Rosin, $1; afloat; 200 Wilmington, $1,20, delivered; and 1000 a 1500 bbls. No. 2 to fine White, $1,20 to $4, principally $2 a $4 per 280 lbs. Tar continues very inactive.

Boston, March 29th.—Naval Stores.—Sales of Spirits Turpentine have been made at 33 a 33½c, cash, and 35c, 6 mos. In Tar there have been small sales at $1,75 a $1,87½ per bbl., 6 mos. The transactions in Rosin comprise 500 bbls. common at $1,25, and 500 bbls. No. 1 at $2,50 a $3,25 per bbl., 6 mos.

Fayetteville, April 2.—Cotton has declined, sales at 11 a 11½. Flour 4 50 to 4 85. Corn 60 to 62½. Linseed Oil 90.

Charleston, April 3.—Cotton.—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday, prices however, were firm and full.—Sales under 400 bales, extreme of prices from 10 to 11¼c.

Newbern, April 2.—Turpentine, old dip, $2; and scrape $1 05 to $1 10; Tar, $1 05. Bacon, 6½ a 7 cts. Lard, 7c. Corn, 40c per bushel.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Norfolk, Va., in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, to Martin & Cronly: with corn, &c

Schr. J. H. Holmes, Lodge, Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Corinthian, Plumer, Baltimore, to Ellis & Russell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Vandalia, Mullen, New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

29—Brig Attakapas, Sartell, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons

30—Br. Brig Elizabeth Wilthew, Griffith, Newport, Eng., to DeRosset & Brown. Iron to W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. John P. Brown, Collett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Volant, Whitehurst, Onslow county, to R. W. Brown; with corn and rosin.

Schr. Geo. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

April 1—Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, New York, in ballast, to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Pacific, Rassell, Onslow county, to Martin & Cronly; with naval stores.

2—Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Wm. B. Mears, Toomer, Fayetteville, to J. Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

3—Brig Hellvellyn, Gillpatrick, New York, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Brig Eliza Jane, Brown, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Delmont, Locke, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

4.—Brig Monticello, Clifford, Charleston, with Sack Salt, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Nicanor, Hinks, Charleston, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Convert, Brown, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

CLEARED.

30—Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, Bath, Me., by W. M. Harriss; with 95,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Wm. Hart, Grandy, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 75 bbls. spirits turpentine, 771 do. rosin, 50 do. pitch, 25,000 feet lumber, 250 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Buena Vista, Racket, New York, by J. C. Latta; with 1125 bbls. rosin, 12 bales cotton.

Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 120 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1750 do. rosin, 58 bales cotton yarns, 100 bush. flaxseed.

Schr. Rosannah Rose, Rose, Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with 89,000 feet lumber, 180 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. Harvest, Rice, Norfolk, Va., by G. W. Davis; with 400 bbls. rosin, 75,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, by Martin & Cronly.

April 1—Br. Brig Phœbus, Stapleton, Liverpool, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 1,827 bbls. raw turpentine.

Brig Annawon, Almy, Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 150 bbls. naval stores, 70,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Eliza Warren, Chesly, Mystic, Conn., by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co; with lumber, &c.

2—Brig Wm. Crawford, Brookings, Boston, by G. W. Davis; with 150 bbls. spirits turpentine, 600 do tar, 100 do. pitch, 350 do. rosin, 13,000 feet lumber.

Brig Patriot, Gage, New Orleans, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 353 bbls. spirits turpentine, 610 do. tar, 231 do. rosin, 50 do. pitch.

Schr. Mary Jane, Upton, Washington, N. C., by master; with molasses.

Schr. Wando, Quaile, Plymouth, N. C., by master; with salt and molasses.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, rice, cotton goods, and lumber.

Schr. Balance, Mathis, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 100,000 feet lumber.

3—Schr. Timothy Pharo, Line, New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber, 42 bales cotton goods.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Smith, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with cotton, rice, naval stores, &c.

Schr. H. M. Jenkins, Babbige, Boston, by Potter & Kidder; with 105,000 ft. lumber, 9,000 R. O. staves and 37 bbls. pitch.

Brig S. G. Bass, Winchester, Eastport by G. W. Davis; with 50,000 feet timber, 53,000 feet of lumber, 100 bbls. pitch, 200 bbls. tar, 2 bbls. spirits.

Brig Martha Kinsman, Bucknam, Port Rico, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Gov. Braham, Rankin, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with Lighter Telegraph in tow, and mdze. to sundry persons.

4—Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1075 bbls. rosin, 21 bales yarn and 30,000 ft. of lumber.

Schr. E. L. R. Wales, Vangilder, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 120,000 ft. lumber, 37,000 shingles.

April 4.—Brig Sea Flower, Sheer, for Wilmington, Del., with 90,000 feet lumber; 25 bbls. pitch, by Ellis & Russell.

5.—Schr. Corinthian, for Baltimore, with naval stores and lumber, by Ellis & Russell.

DISASTER.

Brig Morning Star, Dill, from Cardiff, for this port, with Iron for Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Co., went ashore on Arnold's Point, N. S. Vessel total wreck; cargo will probably be saved.

Latest Styles of Rich and Fashionable Furniture

AT THE NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have just received from New York the largest assortment, and the best selected stock, of Cabinet Furniture ever offered in this market. Great inducements are now offered, in order to sell our goods as they arrive, and at the same time to have a large supply of new goods always on hand. Our object is to have quick sales and light profits; and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article in our line at the *lowest prices.*

Hotel keepers, and all persons in need of Furniture, who desire to save 10 to 15 per cent. are requested to call.

The following named goods, together with many others not necessary to specify, have just been added to our stock:

4	large mahogany Wardrobes;	6	half marble top
2	do: do: Sideboards;		[bureaus;
12	Sofas, newest styles;	6	marble top Washstands;
4	large mahogany Rockers;	10	mahogany do:
6	do: do:	do:	carved tops;
12	nurse do:	do:	15 small cane seat Rockers;
10	large cane seat do:		
3	mahogany French Bedsteads;	4	mahogany Secretaries;
7	do: Counting-House Desks;		[tories;
4	do: Dining Tables;	20	mahogany Bureaus;
6	do: Centre Tables;		
2	do: do. marble tops;		
15	do: Dressing Bureaus, with glasses;		
6	dozen black walnut Parlor Chairs;		
10	do: fancy maple do: do:		
4	do: imitation rosewood do:		
8	do: children's cane and wood seat Chairs;		
12	do: cane and rush seat maple	do:	
26	do: wood seat	do:	
3	do: office Chairs;	4	pair mahogany Side Tables;
4	black walnut Dining Tables;	24	single Cots;
6	high post Sacking Bedsteads;	18	double do:
10	do: do: slat do:	6	Cottage Bedsteads;
12	low do: do: do:	18	trundle do: slat
40	do: do: cord do:		[and cord;
50	tester do: do: do:	6	Hat Racks;
12	do: do: slat do:		
30	cheap Washstands;	21	cheap Toilet Tables;

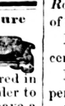
Willow Wagons, Cradles and Chairs; Moss, Hair and Straw Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c. &c.

Persons from the country are requested to call. Purchasers will have their goods packed free of expense.

April 5] G. & W. A. GWYER.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.



WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by Owen D. Holmes, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.

W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

OWEN D. HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850 30-tf

SHEETING and Oznaburgs.—5 Bales Fayetteville Sheeting; 5 bales Randolph Cotton Oznaburgs, very heavy. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, April 4, 1850.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	8	a	8½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Middlings,	6½	a	7½	Yellow Dip,	00	a	1 85
Shoulders,	6	a	6½	Virgin Dip,	00	a	3 00
Hog round,	7	a	7½	Hard,	00	a	1 10
Western,	0	a	0	Tar,	00	a	1 06
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	00	a	1 00
White,	00	a	1 00	Rosin, No. 1,	00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	00	a	0 00
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,	00	a	65
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24½	a	60
Per pound,	15	a	25	Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed, N C.	80	a	85
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	1 00	a	1 06
Per bushel,	51	a	52	Black Eye,	60	a	65
Meal, bush.,	60	a	62½	Cow,	60	a	62½
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	13½	a	14	Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
St. Domingo,	11½	a	12½	Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Laguyra,	14	a	15	Fresh, per lb.	4½	a	5½
Cuba,	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,	16	a	18	Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	0 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Tallow,	14	a	16	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	40	a	45	Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Adamantine,	31	a	32	Do. dead,	12½	a	25
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½	Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
Per pound,	00	a	35	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				St. Martins,	00	a	25
North River,	65	a	70	Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
Eastern,	00	a	70	SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½	Contract,	2 50	a	4 00
Western,	6½	a	7	STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	12 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
Floor.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1850.

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From the Democratic Review for January, 1850.

Stability of the Union.

One of the chief causes of the slow growth of republican institutions in Europe, is, doubtless, the proximity of powerful aristocratic landed interests, whose system of internal oppression furnishes them with the means of external corruption, and which they have never been slow to apply to the internal affairs of any state, where the tendency is to republicanism. Unhappy Poland was distracted, and ultimately dismembered, through the influence of surrounding despots, operating upon the interests, passions, prejudices and vices of its own leaders. The circumstances of the first Republic of France, show with what unscrupulous boldness an English ministry supported and paid party-leaders, whose business it was to hurry the republicans into excesses which alienated the sympathies of the middle masses, and compelled monarchical reaction. The enormous scale on which the forgery of assignates, as provided in courts of law, was carried on by the government of England, under the immediate direction of William Pitt, for the double purpose of corrupting party-leaders in Paris, and of ruining the French finances, by destroying (through excesses of supply, as well as risk of fraud) the credit of that paper, which was the only resource of the revolutionary government, is a fearful instance of the machinery which corrupt governments can put in operation against the stability of those institutions which they dread, and the integrity of those countries of which they covet a portion. The position of parties in the United States, and the general circumstance of the continent in relation to Great Britain, indicate the working of similar schemes against the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of the "Model Republic." Within the last thirty years, the most extraordinary change has been wrought in the position of England in her relations with other countries; and while she has been apparently descending in the scale of nations, and seemingly becoming annually more dependent for necessaries upon the rest of the world, she has been slowly and cautiously weaving a web of diplomacy, designed to replace her at once and forever at the head of commercial and manufacturing nations, and to confirm her in the dominion of the seas.—From remote points her combinations have been gradually developed, until the crisis is now at hand, and she hopes to make a final and successful grasp at commercial supremacy over a dismembered union of the States.

The course of affairs since the peace of 1815, has been steadily to increase the importance of the raw materials of manufactures, and of tropical productions, to the civilized nations of the temperate latitudes. The progress of science, and the inventions of genius have exerted a constant influence in increasing the facility with which the nations of Europe may supply themselves with industrial products, and, therefore, to diminish the amount and importance of their international trade. This tendency has, however, only served to enhance their competition for the productions of tropical climates, and of newly settled regions, of which the exports are always that rude produce necessary to supply the dense populations of the older and wealthier nations with the material for labor. Those who can best succeed in commanding these, in exchange for a small proportion of the wrought fabrics, have the best prospect of outstripping their rivals in the race for wealth and power. This became manifest to the British statesmen immediately on the settlement of Europe by the treaty of Vienna, when the prospect of continuing to England her manufacturing and commercial monopoly, by keeping Europe embroiled, was at an end. A new policy was then adopted.—Since she could no longer maintain a monopoly of sale at high prices, she prepared to encounter growing competition, by laying a foundation for ample supplies of raw materials and produce from her own resources, and at the same time for cutting off, as far as practicable, the supplies drawn by other nations. The great items of demand were cotton, hemp, flax, silk, sheep's wool, and indigo, as raw materials, with coffee and sugar as tropical productions—each year becoming more necessary to her people. Of the raw materials, cotton and wool were the most important: as yet, however, the demand for the latter had not greatly exceeded the English home supply, but was evidently increasing beyond it. The colony of Australia was fixed upon as the source of future supply, and of all her schemes of aggrandizement, in that alone has England been measurably successful. The wants of cotton manufacturers were daily becoming more urgent, and with every new spindle put in operation, the dependence of England upon the United States was enhanced. The British statesman fixed upon the East India possessions as the quarter whence abundance of cotton could be realized, in full confidence that any quantity could be there raised, of a quality equal to that of the United States. Earnest attention was therefore directed to the amelioration of the condition of the people of that region, to prepare them for an extensive system of cotton culture. Simultaneously with this confident reliance upon the capabilities of India to produce cotton, she adopted the calculation that free African and East India labor, applied to her West India Islands, would produce sugar and coffee much cheaper than those articles could be raised in Brazil and Cuba by the expensive and wasteful system of slave labor, more particularly if the cost of slaves and the expense of procuring them should be enhanced by the suppression of the African trade. It followed, if her reasoning was sound, that by raising ample supplies of wool and cotton in her own possessions, and increasing the sugar and coffee productions of her West India Islands, by substituting free labor, supplied from her own tropical and densely-peopled possessions of India, the suppression of the slave-trade would deprive her rivals, Cuba and Brazil, of labor, and that as blacks do not increase naturally, in those regions, she would soon extinguish, or at least check their competition. The conspiracy of Turnbull, the British Consul at Havana, to incite a slave insurrection in Cuba, followed close upon the emancipation of British West India slaves; but it was discovered and crushed under circumstances that left no doubt of the participation of the British government in the attempted crimes.

By the example of emancipating her own slaves, and by the exercise of collateral influence, she hoped to bring about emancipation in the United States—an event which would not fail to destroy the cotton culture, and thereby protected India from opposition, as well as deprive her European rivals in the manufacture of a source of supply. The emancipation of her own slaves in the West India Islands was effected by the payment of $100,000,000 as indemnity to planters—having at hand the means of crushing any attempt at insurrection, to which sudden freedom might prompt the blacks, and bring on a barbarous and bloody war of races, such as that of which St. Domingo afforded an example, she remunerated the whites, and gradually and smoothly freed the blacks. Emancipation in the United States would necessarily be a different matter. Three millions of slaves, clothed and fed by their owners, could not be paid for. In common with their masters, they are supported by the products of their own labor, in the capacity of slaves. Their release from that condition would involve at once a cessation of production: the planters' credit with factors would cease, their nominal wealth disappear, and destitution overtake the whole in common. Putting asside all consideration of the natural enmity of races, this destitution would necessarily involve scenes of robbery, outrage, and murder. If these things occur in Ireland from mere destitution, what would result from the distress of blacks and whites, fired with mutual enmity, and equally strong in numbers? At the most moderate calculation, there would be no very extensive production of cotton—the factories of New England, as well as of Europe, would lose their supplies—American shipping lose two-thirds of its freights; while Great Britain would have ample supplies of cotton in her own colonies to employ her own ships; and her manufactories having a monopoly of the raw material, would command the markets of the world. Such was the reward which England promised herself for the exercise of philanthropy toward the poor blacks. Unfortunately, although virture always has its reward, it does not always come in the shape hoped for by those who practice it on speculation, and the scheme fell through—mostly in consequence of four leading erroneous assumptions: First. The growing of cotton in India—notwithstanding that American seed, American planters, American cotton-gins and American machinists, were at great expense transferred to that country—was found to be utterly impossible. The staple deteriorated in that climate so much as to render competition with the United States from that quarter hopeless. Second. The assumption that blacks would work in a state of freedom as well or better than as slaves, was proved to be utterly groundless; they would not work at all, and her colonies were ruined. Third. The assumption that immigrants from the sugar and coffee countries of India could produce as well in the West Indies, was, upon trial, found equally fallacious, and the remnant of the miserable beings whom she caused to be transported from India to Jamaica, are to be sent back at great expense. Fourth. Her assumption that the African slave trade could be suppressed, has proved as great a blunder as the other elements of her grand scheme, and the leading authorities upon that question have acknowledged in sorrow the fact, that the horrors of the trade are at this moment not only greater than ever, but that the number of blacks that leave Africa is larger, and annually increasing. Indeed, it might readily have been deduced from the state of affairs, that inasmuch as that the demand for coffee and sugar, the products of slave labor, is annually on the increase throughout Europe, if the supply should be diminished through the failure of the English scheme to enhance it in her own colonies, by free labor, then the demand for slaves would by so much be increased, and consequently by the profits of the trade, and this has indeed been the case. All the attempts of England to suppress the slave trade, by the employment of her cruisers, and by her wordy contentions in relation to the right of search, have been more than contraviled through the demand which she herself has created for the products of slave-purchasing countries. Her blockading squadron has done, literally, nothing towards its professed object. So far from its having suppressed the traffic, or promised to suppress it, it was concluded by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, that, although the squadron was in the very highest state of efficiency and discipline, the trade was "now conducted with an amount of organization, and with a degree of confidence in the success of its adventures, such as has never before been opposed to the efforts of the nations engaged in suppressing it." The mean number of captives matters very little in such a state of things as this—and the London Times remarks as follows:

"As a mere question of fact, it has been placed beyond doubt, that our cruisers do not prevent, nor even materially impede, the exportation of slaves from Africa, nor their importation into Brazil. On the contrary, it has been concurrently stated by the commodore, and one of the most intelligent captains of the squadron, that its presence did actually tend to the consolidation and settlement of the traffic, *by confining it to houses of large capital and extraordinary resources.* We subjoin the following statement, taken from the Foreign Office reports and Mr. Bandinel's abstract:

	No. of slaves exported.	No. captured by cruisers.		No. of slaves exported.	No. captured by cruisers.
1840	64,114	3,616	1844	54,102	4,577
1841	45,097	5,966	1845	37,758	3,519
1842	24,400	3,950	1846	76,107	2,788
1843	55,062	2,797	1847	84,356	3,967

"Judging from such information as we can obtain, we think the number of slaves exported from the coast in 1848, cannot have fallen short of 100,000, of which, between 6,000 and 7,000 must have been captured, as we collect, by Sir Charles Hotham's squadron. His own evidence gave nearly 30 per cent. as the proportion of captures, speaking of captured vessels only; but if this is the case, the captures must have been confined to very small, or very highly-laden vessels; for the proportion has seldom, it will be seen, reached even as high as 10 per cent.

"If any conclusive confirmation were wanted of the truth that the fluctuations of the slave trade depended solely on the demand for slave produce in the markets of Europe, it would be found in a table which exhibits a comparative view of the extent of the trade at different periods, and of the prices at such periods of ordinary Havana sugar:

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR PER CWT.	Rise or Fall.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SLAVE TRADE.	Increase.	Decrease.
1825 to 1830. 3 1s 6d	9 per ct. —		21 per ct. —	
1830 to 1835. 2 1 8	— 29 per ct.		—	37 per ct.
1835 to 1840. 2 9 3	19 " —		73 " —	
1840. 2 5 4	— 13 "		—	53 "
1841 to 1844. 2 1 1	— 17 "		—	29 "
1845 to 1847. 2 6 7	18 " —		44 " —	

"Very little doubt can exist as to the commercial character of the whole proceeding. The numbers would, doubtless, have differed, had our squadron not been there, but the proportions would have remained the same, and may as well set at rest any inquiry as to the causes producing the increase of the slave trade at one time, and the diminution at another."

When England, through the enormous rise of sugar, caused by the ruin of her colonies, was compelled to throw her ports open to foreign sugar, she gave a direct premium for the importation of slaves. That she pretended to exclude slave sugar, did not vary the result—thus the free-grown sugar of India found sale in Europe. The moment England bid higher for the sugar, it went to her instead of Europe, and by so much was the European demand for slave sugar enhanced by the acts of England. Not only did this result from the failure of her plan, but the price of sugar was greatly enhanced to the people of England, and they were finally, after paying $100,000,000 to free the slaves, $75,000,000 more in the enhanced prices of sugar, and $50,000,000 to support the slave squadron—and after an attempt to exclude slave-grown sugar from English consumption—compelled to admit it, and therefore directly to encourage the slave trade, by purchasing its products at high prices. While the West India blacks were in a state of servitude, they raised sugar and coffee enough for English consumption, and their numbers were not kept up by the slave trade. By emancipating them, England was compelled to buy sugar of those who supplied labor from Africa, and who were thus compelled to import more slaves to supply the English demand for sugar and coffee. While professing to stop the slave trade, England *thus induced the importation of more blacks into Brazil* and Cuba, than she had herself emancipated in her own islands. Such are the losses which speculators in philanthropy sometimes sustain.

The following table, from official sources, shows the annual consumption of six articles in Great Britain, with the progressive decline in the duty:

	COTTON. *lbs.*	Duty per lb.	WOOL. *lbs.*	Duty per cwt.	COFFEE. *lbs.*	Duty per lb.
1801.	33,630,390	—	8,615,284	free.	750,861	1s 6d
1811.	89,008,874	—	4,739,972	6s 8d	6,390,122	0 7
1821.	113,896,651	3d	16,680,043	0 6	7,327,283	1 0
1831.	257,941,045	3	31,679,612	0 1	21,842,264	0 6
1841.	442,270,413	3	44,611,465	0 1	27,298,322	0 6
1848.	641,384,823	free.	64,021,957	free.	37,106,292	0 4

	SUGAR. *cwt.*	Duty per cwt.	TOBACCO. *lbs.*	Duty per lb.	TEA. *lbs.*	Duty.
1801.	3,341,496	20s 0d	16,904,798	1s 7d	20,237,753	20 per ct.
1811.	3,398,367	27	21,376,367	2 2	29,702,809	96 "
1821.	3,149,454	27	15,598,152	4	22,892,913	96 "
1831.	4,364,148	24	19,533,814	3	29,997,101	96 "
1841.	4,208,321	24 5	22,309,360	3	36,675,667	25c. per lb
1848.	6,162,621	13	27,061,480	3	48,735,971	25 "

The duty on cotton wool has been reduced gradually from 25s 6d per one hundred pounds, in 1814, when imported in foreign ships, and 16s 11d in British ships, until it was made free in 1845. The coffee duty here given, is that on British plantation. That is to say, on West India it was 56s per cwt., and 84s per cwt. on British India—until the West India productions so declined as to advance the price to a rate that would permit the import in 1835 of India coffee at this rate of duty; the reduction of duty to 6d on all British then became necessary, while foreign paid 1s 3d per lb.—giving 37s 4d per cwt. protection to the British planter. In 1842 it became necessary to admit British coffee at 4d and foreign at 8d. The sugar duties are those on brown British plantation, the rate on foreign being now 20s, or 4s per cwt., and 5 per cent. less than the duties under the act of 1840 on British. The old duties on foreign sugar were 63s per cwt. The decline in the quantities drawn from the West Indies to supply the great demand is manifest in the following summary aggregate of exports from the Island of Jamaica for three years previous to the emancipation, and for the three last years:

EXPORTS FROM JAMAICA.

Year exp'd.	Sugar. hhds.	Rum. puns.	Mo. c'ks.	Ginger. pounds.	Pimento. pounds.	Coffee. pounds.
1830..	100,205.	35,025.	154.	1,748,800.	4,560,620.	22,256,950
1831..	94,881.	36,411.	230.	1,614,640.	3,172,320.	14,055,350
1832..	98,686.	33,685.	799.	2,355,560.	4,024,800.	19,825,010
	293,772.	105,121.	1,183.	5,719,000.	12,757,740.	56,127,310
1846..	36,223.	14,395.	76.	1,462,000.	2,997,060.	6,047,150
1847..	48,554.	18,077.	22.	1,324,480.	2,800,140.	6,421,122
1848..	42,212.	20,194.	2.	320,340.	5,231,908.	5,684,941
	126,989.	52,666.	100.	3,106,820.	11,029,108.	18,153,213
Agg'dim	166,783.	52,455.	1,083.	2,802,180.	1,628,532.	38,973,097

These Islands, having first been ruined by the erroneous legislation of England, and the supplies of free-labor restricted, were then, by the reduction of duty, exposed to the competition of slave-importing neighbors in the European markets. This state of things has produced a strong disgust of the mother country, and promoted a scheme of annexation to the United States, by which it is hoped that supplies of labor from the southern States may be opened to their fields.

The whole scheme of monopoly of raw products, and consequently of manufacturing and commercial superiority, based upon a colonial system, having thus failed, it resulted that England had become dependent more than ever, upon the United States, for that cotton on which her existence, as a commercial nation, depends. One-half of her whole external commerce had come to consist in importing raw cotton, and re-exporting it in the shape of fabrics.—Over 2,000,000 of her people, and a vast capital, are dependent for employment in manufacturing, upon the supply of the raw material; and the sole source of that supply is the slave-labor of the United States. That country which, shrouded in her navigation and restriction acts, had fancied herself independent of the world, had become entirely dependent upon the slave-labor of America. At such a moment the occupation of Texas, a country of limitless cotton abilities, by an Anglo-Saxon population in arms against the authority of Mexico, was a spectacle which England, regarded with intense satisfaction. The Texan country was the sole remaining cotton land upon the North American continent, not embraced within the limits of the Union, and its capacity, under the influence of English capital, to produce sufficient for the wants of England is undoubted; and under the impression that cotton could there be raised by free, or at least by Asiatic labor, England strenuously exerted herself to acquire a preponderating influence in the young state, which she was not slow in recognising as independent, proffering the most liberal treaties. Texas, on her declaration of independence, had, however, applied for admission into the Union in 1837, but was promptly rejected by Mr. Van Buren, who was at that moment engaged with England in suppressing Canadian rebellion, and who did not wish to disoblige her by entertaining the Texan proposition. Immediately on this rejection, England began to press its "good offices" upon Texas, and in 1839 she formed a convention, by which Texas was to pay $500,000,000 as her part of the Mexican debt to England, if that power would procure the acknowledgment of Texan independence, and the new Republic was to be taken as completely under "British protection" as is the Mosquito king now. At that time, however, England, owing to the state of parties in Mexico, could not procure the recognition of Texas. In 1840 the World's Convention met in Lodon, and the Texan envoy, Gen. Hamilton, was defeated in his negotiation by their influence, which also aided Santa Anna in procuring the means for invading Texas in 1842, for the avowed purpose of emancipating slaves. This invasion of Texas by Mexico, was then adopted as a collateral movement to the grand slave trade coalition treaty got up by Lord Palmerston. Austria, Russia, Prussia, England and France, were to be parties to a treaty of mutual right of search, and this was to be made the instrument of awing the United States into submission. The minister declared in Parliament, July 17, 1844, that such had been their intention. It was at that moment that vigilance, skill and address of Gen. Cass, as minister to Paris, saved his country, by persuading France not to sign that treaty. The news of that diplomatic defeat of England reached New-York on the same day as that of the invasion of Texas under Arista. The news of the combination was also the announcement of its failure.—Without France the quintuple treaty was powerless, and without that treaty England could not support the Mexican invasion, and the troops retired from Texas. Again England changed its tactics, and she sought to strengthen her alliance with independent Texas, sending Capt. Elliot thither as envoy. This person manœuvred so well, that he ingratiated himself with the Texan chiefs, and with their advice, taking advantage of a change of government in Mexico, went thither to negotiate a treaty of independence. This he effected. The terms were, the *Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas*, and her independence *without* indemnity, on the *sole* condition of remaining independent; the latter being the *sine qua non* of the Englishman. This treaty was signed by the Mexican executive, with the assent of the Congress, and would undoubtedly have been accepted by the Texan authorities, had not, meanwhile, the *people* of the two countries become aroused to the crisis by the letter of the venerable Jackson, making annexation imperative. Earl Aberdeen admitted, in his note to the American government, that the utmost influence of the English government was to be used to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, and this purpose was further indicated in the correspondence of Mr. Packingham, with the ultimate view of a similar result in the United States. Failure again attended British schemes. The whole Texan plot was defeated, and the Union received a new state.

From the moment that the last vestige of cotton land passed under the wing of the Eagle, the views of England in respect to slavery underwent a change, and a more comprehensive pro-slavery scheme of aggrandizement is now in progress. As soon as the annexation of Texas became certain, the government press began to prepare the public mind of England for a toleration of slavery, as the best means for ameliorating the condition of the blacks. The leading daily press, and the reviews, freely denounced the whole slave-trade suppression scheme. An English paper remarked:

"If the Ministers of England, when carrying their measures of emancipation, had listened to the judicious advice which we know was offered to them, to make the process a gradual one, *and thus prepare the negroes for liberty*—there would have been a greater probability that *their industry would have supplied the place of imported labor*, and render the slave-trade of other countries nugatory. If the Ministers of England had taken into consideration the fact, that *the negro is a lazy animal—indeed the sloth of the human race*—and *that the ignorant field-slave had no perception of liberty but that of exempting him from labor*, the hasty legislation of 1833-'4, would not have been resorted to. But the British cabinet has for a long series of years suffered itself to be controlled by a set of fanatical gentlemen, whose knowledge of the complicated question of slavery was very imperfect, and whose zeal totally outran their judgment. It is this set of persons—the Buxtons, the Sturges, the Stephens, and others—whose influence in Downing-street has been so pernicious, and whose fatal advice has caused England to throw away on the coast of Africa so many valuable lives—against whom the Quarterly Review launches its severities and its sarcasms. It is indeed *time that the insane delusion* was dispelled, and that common sense again resumed its sway."

This became the tone of that press which for so long a time had clamored for the right of search, as the only means of suppressing the slave trade.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

LOOK OUT, SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—Under the head of the "Cholera Humbug," the N. Y. Merchant's Day-Book indignantly denies the assertion of the Philadelphia North American that the cholera has returned to New York. It denies that there has been a single case of it in New York this season.—It asks the Philadelphia North American to reconsider the following paragraph:

"Western and Southern merchants who have occasion to visit the seaboard cities to make their Spring purchases, would do well to heed this fact."

We trust that *Southern* merchants will also bear in mind the fact that they can be accommodated as well in *Southern* cities, Richmond among the number [and Charleston.] We trust they will also recollect that the above paper, which invites their trade to Philadelphia, occupies its editorial colums with little else than abuse of the South and its institutions.—We trust that Southern merchants will avoid that town, and that Southern parents who have sons studying medicine will educate them at home, and not in the midst of a population whose leading journals never mentions the word *South* without a sneer, except when it invites Southern trade, and asks Southern men to kiss the hand that smites them.

[*Richmond Republican.*

A TOUCHING INSTANCE OF MOTHERLY AFFECTION. Mary, Countess of Orkney, was deaf and dum, and married, in 1753, by sings. She lived with her husband, Murrough, first Marquis of Thomond, who was also her first cousin, at his seat Rostellan, on the harbor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The Countess, perfectly assuring herself that the child really slept, took up a large stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and to the horror of the nurse, who was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dummies," seized it with an intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the Countess had flung the stone—not, however, as the servent had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where of course, it made a great noise. The child immediatly awoke and cried. The Countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed a sense of which she was wanting herself.

BLESSINGS OF BEING SICK.—Adversities are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half-a-dozen societies, and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga, on a sore throat.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The French West Indies.

The following curious exhibit of the working of emancipation in one of the most valuable of the French colonies, we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce. Of course sensible people knew these results as surely before they happened as since. They were inevitable, and we do not believe that even the French statesmen who brought them about are disappointed at the fruits of their labors. Emancipation was a bit of domestic theatricals, for the amusement of Paris, so important at that moment to the safety of the Provisional Government. The industrial result so far, is that the colonies have furnished France during the past year, one half the amount of produce they furnished in 1847. This is the beginning:

GUADALOUPE—NEGROES ELECTED TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—As we anticipated, the election in this Island for members of the French National Assembly, resulted in the return of Perinon and Schœlcher, by an immense majority; and these negro Representatives have gone to Paris, to increase the group of Socialists who occupy the summit of the mountain. Perinon was Governor of Martinique, under the Provisional Government established on the ruins of the French throne, and he is accused of having, while administering that office sought to arm the whole black population, with a view to the extermination of the whites. Schœlcher is well known for his Socialist ideas, and for the opinion strenuously maintained in his writings, and which he aims to realize in practice, that the intertropical regions are designed by nature for the exclusive habitation of the African race. Strongly objecting to be represented by men of such extreme views, the whites of Guadaloupe, in a spirit of compromise, proposed as candidates, Alexander Dumas, the eminent author, equally estimable for his talents and the moderation of his sentiments, who, by his origin, gives ample guarantees to the colored class, and respectable Priest of Pointe a Petre, who by a conciliatory spirit and a uniform manifestation of evangelical virtues, has won the esteem of all classes. But universal suffrage in Guadaloupe rejected this combination.

The municipal elections also resulted deplorably. The very lees and dregs of the Colonial society were exalted and elevated to the head of the various communes. The town of Pointe a Petre, first to population and commerce, has for its chief magistrate, a man called Jean Joseph, surnamed *tete a clou*, (English, Nail-head,) a black carman, once a slave; and its municipal council is composed wholly of colored men, of about the same condition and caliber. Bassaterre, the seat of government, has for its Mayor, a black fellow named Macaque, (English, Monkey) who has been once at the galleys for his exploits; and the counsellors associated with him in the government, are described as "birds of the same feather." The other twenty-eight communes of Guadaloupe have met with no better experience of universal suffrage. It is true that to some of the municipal councils, a sufficient number of whites were elected to instruct their associates in the art of government; but these, almost to a man, have since resigned. Such is the incapacity of the parties chosen, that it is believed the Colonial Government will be under the necessity of suspending the effect of the elections, and of committing the adminsitration of municipal affairs to provisional committees, pending the result of representations to the National Assembly, and of the application to that body for such a modification of the electoral law—in view of the composition of colonial society, and of the bad passions which have been engendered by the too sudden elevation of an ignorant and degraded race, to a position in which, by the force of numbers, they are permitted to exercise political domination over their former masters; as will exclude unworthy persons from office, at least during the brief period requisite to impart to the newly affranchised the first elements of political knowledge.

We have depicted the state of affairs in this unhappy island, more minutely than its own intrinsic importance may seem to require; because, during the excitement which prevails among ourselves in reference to the slavery question, it presents an instructive field of contemplation to those who occupy themselves with that grave matter, and foreshadows, perhaps, in some degree, that future which emancipation may provide for our fellow-citizens of the South; and hence, it may legitimate the unyielding attitude of resistance, which possibly the instinct of self-preservation has caused the South to assume.

Guadaloupe is gradually becoming deserted by the whites. So rapid is the emigration, chiefly to the U. States, that it is believed, that before any distribution is made of the paltry sum voted by the National Assembly to indemnify the former proprietors for the loss of their slaves, there will be none left to receive it, except those who are forced of remain for want of means to get away—forced thus to endure the yoke of ignorance and stupidity, perhaps to consent to conditions still more revolting. Many whites have already, through bi-colored marriages, commenced the degradation of their race. History teaches that the subduers have ever given to the vanquished their manners and their usages. So, while the blacks were in servitude, under the influence of the whites they were gradually making such advances in civilization as their condition and capacities admitted of; but now that by institutions, and numerical preponderance, they have become rulers in the French Colonies, the white race who remain in their midst, will of necessity undergo, in process of time, a moral and physical absorption, which will cause it to lose alike the fair type and beauty of intelligence which God has assigned to the Caucasian family.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Mr. Johnson, one of the clerks on the steamer Eliza, brought to town the other day, from Greene county, the most striking natural curiosity we have seen for many a day. It is a pair of birds, evident hybirds—from a wild turkey cock and a guineahen. Mr. J. is perfectly satisfied of the fact, as the turkey and guinea fowl had been observed for some time on the most intimate terms in an adjoining wheat field, and when the hen hatched her eggs the pair of birds in question was brought forth. They partake essentially of the characteristics of both species. The head, bill and eyes resemble those of the turkey; so also do the legs (though not so long) and the feet. The neck is short and mostly glossy black, with whitish feathers on the throat. The body is as large as that of an ordinary sized turkey, but of the plump rounded form of the guinea fowl, and of a dark shining color, beautifully marked with gray and black. The tail is not so long as the turkey's, nor so short as the guinea fowl's. In a word, they are handsome and showy birds, with clean glossy feathers and very docile. They are now two years old.

Mobile Herald, 20th inst.

A DETERMINED GOLD HUNTER.—The Cleveland Herald, of the 23d ultimo, gives the following account, furnished by a friend, of an actual occurrence at Milwaukie:

One day last week a young farmer applied to a broker to borrow $500 on a mortgage of his farm worth $4000. He offered $200 for the use of it one year, but the broker asked 100 per cent. The farmer thought that rather high interest, but the next day he picked up one of the daily papers and looking over the telegraphic news, noticed the arrival of the Empire City at New York with two millions of gold dust, and the steamer Oregon at Panama with three millions. That was enough. He proceeded to the broker, accepted his proposition, and is now on his way to California.

The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 5th inst., copies the above story and remarks:

It is rather a tough story, though there can be no doubt that the eager desire to get to California and try their luck there, has tempted many of our farmers and mechanics to pay exorbitant rates of interest for outfit money.

A SPIRITED GIRL.—A daughter of Mr. Aley Slice, of Lexington District, Dutch Fork, one day last week discovered a large grey eagle preying on her father's pigs, and in attempting to drive him off, the bird made battle, when she succeeded in capturing him without any assistance. She dragged him into the yard where he was secured, and found to measure over seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. She received a severe wound in the hand. The eagle is now confined in her father's yard.—*South Carolinian.*

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,
AND
MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,
Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramps, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalising influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of
Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,
consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,
including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,
when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,
Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,
which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman
of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after yeur, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace
Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Ringing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is frequently the worst form of Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called THE DEBILITY.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets
Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the lower and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and those diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is highly pleasant *and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamph